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\$100 PROCLAMATION! WONDERFUL MEDICAL Cures by the application of Froi. DRUMATH Some on Man and Beast.

To the inhabitants of Philadelphia and vicinity:

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I propose to Cure almost instantaneously, individuals afflicied with Deafness, Headache, Neuralgia, Chili Fever, Ague, Rheumatiam, and all Sores and Pairs.
I propose to check and effectually dissipate more ache and pain, and to accomplish nearer and more perfect equilibrium of all the circulating fluids in the human system, than can be effected by any other or all other methods of medical sid in the same space of time, the masses themselves being judges.
I de not propose to cure every disease, but all such as are curable by any combination of medical appliances. My Electric Oil operates on chemical and electric principles, and is, therefore, applicable to the cure or matural nestoration of any organic detargement, arising from an improper circulation of Nervo-vicil dud.

fluid.

I want the masses to join in this matter—the well as the sick, because if these things are so, all are alike interested.

N. B. Flease inform me of any case of failure to cure, in from half hour to three weeks, as I wish to cure or charge nothing.

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Order for Roofing and specimen of Colors, No. 421 Broadway.

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With Hall's Patent Fowder-Proof Looks,
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to call and examine the Certificates of some of the most respectable Firms in the Country. A large assortment for sale at the
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Specially instituted for Ladies, is now ready for the reception of patients. The Institution is delightfully lossted on the eastern bank of the Hudson, and so situated as to afford all the advantages of both country and city life, and is provided with every facility for treatment, while its attachments for pleasureable and healthful recreation are unsurpassed. Apply to Drs. ELMER & CAMPBULZ, Office No. 57 West 23d-st.

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BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS Is the best and cheapest article for Bressing,
Beautifying, Cleansing, Carling,
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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT are the mos economical family medicine of the age, they dispense with the necessity of a physician, and save time and expense in all cases of burns, scalds, wounds, asthms, rheumatism, coughs, colds, &c.

GOURAUD'S OBIENTAL CREAM for beautifying the complexion and skin, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Erradway. Beware of imitations, and especially beware of one by the counterfeiter of Burnett's Cocoaine.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, WIGS, and TOUPEES, are unrivaied. They are light, easy, durable, and fit to a charm. No shrinking, nor turning up behind. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYS, the best in the world; the only harmless and reliable Dye known. Apply at the Factory, removed to No. 16 Bond-st.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 and 10 cents), for sale at this Office.

ACCIDENT AT ANN ARBOR.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.
Ann Arbor, (Mich.) Feb. 11, 1860. Last evening, at the Junior exhibition of the Univercity of Michigan, the spacious Union Hall, which is situated upon the third floor of the Union Building, was crowded nearly to its utmost capacity, and both entrances were filled, from the gateway of the street, by eager persons pressing all before them toward the pillars that supported the roof were discovered to be already overloaded floor, when suddenly the great iron from their fastenings above, and that the floor swaying. The standards at one end were supwas swaying. The standards at one end were supported by young men, and thereby prevented from falling, but one at the north, which was surrounded by ladice, received no support, and fell with its ponderous weight and a length of 20 feet upon a dense mass of human beings, resulting in the injury of four young ladies and two young men. Three of the ladies, however, were but alightly injured; the fourth received a severe wound in the shoulder. One of the young men received a bad gash in his head, the other was badly crushed on the head and back, and lay all night insensible. This morning he was somewhat better. His recovery is not yet certain. The means of the wounded soon caused the pressure to yield, allowing those above soon caused the pressure to yield, allowing those above to move out slowly from their precarious position.

APPOINTMENT .- Mr. Joseph D. Costa was yesterday appointed Street Inspector for the Third Ward, vice Thomas McCarty, removed. Mr. Costa is a stannoh Republican.

New-York Daily Tribune.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1860.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. e cament undertake to return rejected Communications.

In collec can be taken o' Anong mous Communications. What
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THE NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE is published every an sening and Evening—(Sundays excepted)—the more is delivered to City Subscribers at 184 cents per week.

The Tribune Campaign Tracts No. II.

DEMOCRATIC LEADERS FOR DISUNION. We shall publish immediately the recent powerful speech of Senator Wilson of Mass., in which the fact is emonstrated that the Disunion Movement, begun thirty years ago by Mr. Calhoun, has at last obtained the control of all the most influential leaders of the socalled Democratic party. This is proved by quotations from their own declarations, given in their own language, and forming an array of testimony which cannot be disputed. The speech will form a tract of 16 pages. Price, 4 cents a single copy; 25 cents per dozen: \$1 25 per hundred; \$10 per thousand. If ordered by mail, one cent each must be sent to prepay

CONGRESS.

SENATE, Feb. 15 .-- Mr. Mason (Dem., Va.) moved an order for the arrest of Messrs. Sanborn, John Brown, jr., and Redpath, who refused to answer the summons to appear before the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee. The resolution was adopted. The Post-Office Deficiency bill was taken up, and the Senate receded from its amendment abolishing the frank ing privilege. The bill to abolish the franking privilege was then taken up, and after various propositions for amendment, and some discussion, it was passed, when the Senate adjourned.

House, Feb. 15 .- A memorial was received from the Provisional Government of the Territory of Jefferson relative to a Constitutional Convention, and the recognition of a Delegate from the Territory. The House proceeded to a vote for Printer. Mr. Defrees received 90 votes, and Mr. Glossbrenner 89-necessary to a choice, 91. Two more votes were had with the same result. Among the bills introduced, was one by Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.), donating lands for the promotion of the arts and sciences in the various States, and another for the prevention of polygamy in the Territories. Mr. Waldron (Rep., Mich.) moved an inquiry into the expediency of legislating against the importation of adulterated tea. Mr. Fenton (Rep., N. Y.) introduced a bill to settle claims for services in the Revolution. Also a Pacific Railroad bill. Mr. Duell (Rep., N. Y.) offered a resolution, calling on the Postmaster-General for the instructions issued by him to Postmasters relative to the destruction of mail matter supposed to contain incendiary matter. Mr. Grow (Rep., Pa.) introduced a bill for the admission of Kansas, and a Homestead bill. Mr. Florence (Dem., Pa.) introduced a French Spoliation bill, and one granting pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812. A number of other bills were introduced, when the House adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.

SENATE, Feb. 15 .- Mr. McLeod Murphy presented a memorial from R. M. Hoe, and other citizens of New-York, asking for a law permitting slaveholders visiting this State to bring their slaves with them and hold them here for nine months. Mr. Rotch introduced a bill to release the mortgage of \$35,000 held by the State against the State Agricultural College. Also, a bill to regulate the sale of poisons.

House, Feb. 25.-The Hon. B. B. Johnson, elected from the 1st District of Delaware County in place of Mr. Shaw, deceased, appeared and took his seat. The Pro Rata bill was taken up and a warm debate ensued on the proposition to apply the rule to Canal forwarders as well as Railroad companies. The Speaker took the floor and announced that a letter had been writte to New-York by a member inviting the use of \$100,000 by Railroad Companies to defeat the bill. After debate the Committee rose and reported progress, when a Committee was appointed to investigate the charge made by the Speaker. At the evening session the Pro Rata bill was again discussed. The amen Iment to extend its provisions to the Canals was rejected. Progress was again reported upon the bill, after debate, when the House adjourned.

After a protracted Executive Session by the State Senate yesterday, the nomination of Mr. Var Valkenburgh for Harbor-Master, and Mr. Lounsbury for Port-Warden, were confirmed.

A very severe snow-storm—the severest of the season-set in yesterday hereabouts, and continued without abatement till a late hour last night. It was accompanied by high winds, which drifted the

The Connecticut Democratic State Convention last evening, nominated the Hon. Thos H. Seymour for Governer, James E. English for Lieut.-Governor. Nathaniel B. Stevens for Secretary of State. Col. Thos. H. C. Kingsbury for Treasurer, and Horace Taylor for Controller.

In the Board of Education last evening a Committee was appointed to look after special legislation at Albany, affecting the Board, and instructed to "exert their energies to secure, in any act that " may be passed, explicit authority to cause the reading of a portion of the Bible at the daily opening of each school under the jurisdiction of

In spite of the storm a large nudience was assembled at the Cooper Institute last night, to hear Cassius M. Clay's speech on the history and doctrines of the Republican party. The gallant and eloquent son of Kentucky was fittingly received, and delivered a vigorous and impressive effort, which is printed at length in another page of this paper. Let those of our readers who had not the good fortune to hear it, read our report with the attention which its matter and its manner alike merit.

The California Overland Mail, with San Francisco dates to Jan. 23, passed Meloy's Station on Tuesday. Judge McAllister of the United States Circuit Court, had refused to dissolve the injunction in the New Almeda Quicksilver Mine case, causing much regret that so productive a mine should so long remain closed. The Republican State Convention to select delegates to the Chicago Convention, is to be held on the 22d inst. The Anti Lecompton Central Committee decided not to call a State Convention to elect delegates to Charleston, and an attempt would, it was thought, be made to elect Douglas delegates in the Lecompton Convention. The news from Oregon and Washington was not very important.

The steamer Prince Albert, which arrived at St. John's yesterday, brought two days' later foreign intelligence-her dates being to the 2d inst. She brings 20 saloon and 360 other passengers for this city. The steamships New-York and Vigo had arrived out. The news brought by the Prince Albert is without special importance. Lord John Russell had stated in Parliament that Lord Cowley was assured that the Emperor of France had no inten- to this City each morning and back again in the regard to the designs of Republican leaders, if such

tion of proposing the annexation of Savoy to France, and the British Government had sent a dispatch announcing its entisfaction at this assurance. The Erglish Ministry had been defeated on the question of appointing a Committee to investigate the expenditures of the country.

The alliance of England and France on the Italian question is prominently announced by The London Post, and it was rumored that the two Governments are determined that the only true solution of the Central Italy question was to be found in the project of annexation to Sardinia. The Post also announces that the treaties of Zurich and Villafranca are virtually annulled, the Western Powers having declared that no armed intervention shall take place in Italy, unless previously sanctioned by the unanimous approval of all the great European powers. This is regarded as tantamount to absolute non-intervention. The discontent in Hungary was increasing, and matters were assuming a serious aspect. Breadstuffs steady. Consols 944@ 948. American Securities dull.

The House of Representatives had some animated proceedings again yesterday, in the effort to elect a Printer. No choice was, however, effected. Mr. Stanton of Ohio went to the support of Mr. Defrece, as it was well understood he would, when he thought he could consistently do so; but Defrees still tacked one vote of an election. The subject was then laid over.

A large number of bills and resolutions were then introduced, covering a wide field of legislation Among them was the Treasury Department bill, codifying our commercial regulations, introduced by Mr. Cochrane. Mr. Grow introduced his Home stead bill, and a bill to admit Kansas. Mr. Florence of Pennsylvania introduced the Freich Spoliation bill, and fathered the scheme to put everybody who belonged to the era of 1812 on the pension list. Mr. Duell of New-York took occasion to introduce a very proper and necessary resolution requesting the Post-Office Department to set forth its reasons for robbing the mails.

In the Senate a dying wail was heard from the Harper's Ferry Investigating Committee, in the shape of a request to have John Brown, jr., Redpath, and Sanborn, arrested for disobeying the summons to come before the Committee. Messrs. Toombs, Hale, Sumper, and Bingham alone voted against it. The action of the House on the Post-Office Appropriation bill was then concurred in, and a new bill abolishing the franking privilege was taken up and passed by a vote of 54 to 2, which, to say the least of it, looks as though the Senate were in earnest on this question. Whether there is any intention on the part of the majority of the Senate to make the passage of the Post-Office bill contingent on the passing of the bill abolishing the franking privilege by the House, we can only conjecture. Mr. Clay of Alabama was inclined to prevent newspaper exchanges from going free through the mails, on the ground that the present law is chiefly for the advantage of THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE. We assure Mr. Clay, if he has the least desire to add this reform to the other, we will support it most cheerfully. We beg he will not stay his hand on our account. The pinch will by no means be upon THE TRIBUNE; it will be on the Alabama newspapers.

PRO RATA.

What is this ferocicus, ravenous wild beast Pro Rata, that comes ramping and roaring down from the savage West, threatening to devour at one gulp the dividends of railroad stockholders, the security of investments, and the trade of our city? What is it that causes the knees of Wall street bulls to knock together, and blanches the cheeks of the sages who compose the Chamber of Commerce?

Pro Rata means just this-" hath this extent, n more "-that the Railroads of New-York, chartered by her Legislature and traversing her soil-shall convey the produce and property of the People of New-York at the same rates that those Roads see fit to im pose on the produce and property of strangers.

This is Pro Rata-the whole of it. We defy the legion of glib-tongued, well-paid mercenaries of the Central Railroad who now surround the Legislature to make it more or other than this. It does not propose to limit or fetter any railroad as to the amount of its charges-on the contrary, we favor the removal of any such restriction already existing: it says to each road, "Charge whatever rates "you shall deem expedient and just for your service; but charge all your customers alike, and do not "make your neighbors and fellow-citizens pay twice "as much as you require of the people of distant "communities." Why is not this right? Why should a thousand barre's of flour which has come from Chicago be brought to this City from Buffalo over the Central for one half the sum charged for bringing an equal bulk or weight of just such flour from Rochester?

We hear much of the disastrous effects anticipated from Pro Rata on the revenues of the Central and the Trade of our City; let us look one moment at the other side: Millions of dollars have been laudably invested in the capacious flouringmills of Black Rock, Lockport, Rochester, &c .mills which must seek their grain largely or mainly in Illinois and further West. How are these mills to live if-having paid the regular charges for transporting their grain from Chicago-they are to pay nearly or quite as much per barrel for freightage from their mills to our wharves as their Illinois rivals pay for the carriage of their flour from Chicago hither? And this is but a sample of the general influence of the prevailing system on the manufacturing industry of Western and Central New-York.

-But here comes the Erie Road, by its officers and attorneys, to tell the Legislature that Pro Rata will prove its ruin-that it cannot live under that system. Gentlemen Directors and managers of the Erie! we travel on your road quite as much as a majority of you do, keeping our eyes open; and we have a word to whisper in your ears that you will do well to heed-namely: You are swamped already, and Pro Rata would have saved you if adopted in season. It is the perpetual reaching after a heavy through business that you could not get, or could only get by doing it for less than cost, and keeping an army of expensive agents in the far West to secure it even thus, that has broken you. Had you never bought nor hired a steamboat, nor employed an agent off your own ine, you might have been solvent to-day.

And still you will not be taught. You are unning two express trains daily to and as many from Dunkirk to carry not more than fifty through passengers-every train run at a dead loss, save for the travel which it filches from your local trains. You ought to run one express train daily to and from Buffalo and none at all to or from Dunkirk, with a way or mail train each day from Dunkirk to Elmira and another from Elmira to this City, with one from Port Jervis afternoon. These are all the passenger trains you can afford to run; they would take all the passagemoney you now do within \$1,000 per month, while the saving of wear and tear alone would exceed that sum, beside reducing your ranning expenses enormously. If your road is ever to be revived it must be through retrenching its preposterous and horribly wasteful expenditure for running express trains, cultivating its local business, and obtaining new and more advantageous connections westward. You never did and never will make a dollar by competing for the through-travel that must come to you over the Lake Shore Road. Do your best, and you will sink money on that desperate enterprise till you quit it.

-And you, Messieurs of the Central! with the best local business of any road of equal length in America-a business that may be largely increased if you will cultivate and not throttle it, as you are doing in the case of the millers and manufacturers aforesaid-you can do even a better business than you are now doing, bounteous as that is, if you only will. But you must quit considering all the freight in the wide West as rightfully belonging to you, and stretching your long arms across the Western extersions or connections of the Pennsylvania, the Baltimore and other parallel roads, in vain and damaging endeavors to grasp every thing. Those roads will unite with you in establishing fair and living rates whenever you shall be willing; it is your greediness that has reduced rates so low in the past. Proffer your rivals such an arrangement promptly and frankly, and, if they refuse it, apply to the Legislature for relief. It is still nearly two months to adjournment, and you do not need a month wherein to put everything on a fair footing. But do not imagine that you can have all the freight west of you to yourselves and then divide that lying west of other roads' terminations.

-Indeed, it is high time a stop were put to the pernicious system under which every railroad is intent rather on grabbing its neighbors' business than on nourishing and doing its own-a system which fills the West with railroad drummers taking freight for prices that will not pay for greasing the car wheels and beggars the railroad treasuries to pay this myriad of superfluous freight-seekers. The reform will never be effected unless it begins somewhere; then why not here? If the Canada Road shall persist in carrying for nothing, let it have a monopoly of that profitable job; it will hardly be able to coax the wheat and flour of the West to Quebec or Halifax while three-fourths of the surplus of Canada itself comes straight to New-York.

-As to the Chamber of Commerce and our perturbed dry-goods jobbers, if they think the course they recommend essential to the trade of New-York, let them try it themselves. Let them advertise that they will sell goods to Chicago and further west five to ten percent lower than they sell to our own State, and carry Chicago flour and Cincinnati pork to Liverpool at half their charges on Rochester flour or City packed pork, and we shall hold them consistently absurd. Now we must regard them as lending their voices to swell a clamor of which they comprehend neither the nature nor the real purpose.

DEATH OF HARPER'S FERRY.

We get from Washington this mournful piece of intelligence: "The proceedings of the Harper's "Ferry Investigating Committee have elicited " nothing new, and excite no public interest what-"ever." Thus, along with the return of the South Carolina Embassader, and the inability to coax or to frighten Virginia into sending delegates to the proposed Disunion Convention, and with the failure of the Southern Democratic fillibusters to prolong disorganization at Washington, we now have the announcement that nothing is to be hoped from the Harper's Ferry investigation. This last reliance of the Disunion insurgents has thus faded away and evaporated. Harper's Ferry is as dead as its great martyr. It turns out at last that John Brown had no confederates outside of a small circle, and none at all within the ranks of the Republican party. It is made more and more manifest that he was a man of deeds and not words. He to dictate his action. He was thus the agent of no man, of no society, of no association of individuals, He planned his own scheme, and he locked the secrets of it within his own breast. Not even those who were ascociated with him seem to have had any knowledge of the details of his proposed operations. He never divulged them, it now appears, in any manner to anybody. Just what they were mus thus forever remain a matter of conjecture. When one of his confederates was asked to explain just what he proposed to do, and why he was blindly following the fortunes of a man whose schemes were on the face of them so apparently Quixotic and impossible of execution, the man's naive reply to his inquisitor was, "Ah, Sir! but it is evident ' you don't know Capt. Brown." The whole inquisition does not seem to get a step beyond this. Capt. Brown alone appears to have been the be-all and the end-all of the extraordinary demonstration against Virginia at Harper's Ferry. No man seems to have been linked with him except in a loose and uncertain manner, and nobody at all as his counselor and adviser.

Mr. Mason of Virginia is the Chairman of this Committee of Investigation, and by this time, we fancy, he has got a full and final answer to his question that he so persistently propounded to the wounded old warrior as he lay on the stones of the jail, when he was first taken. Mr. Mason at that time expected the victim to die where he lay, and his constant question, in one form or another, was: "Who sent you here?" But one idea was uppermost in Mr. Mason's mind, and that was, that semebody else beside the man before him was responsible for that man's acts; and he was eager to fix the responsibility upon the principal in the case, while life yet lingered in the body of the tool. Notwithstanding Brown's resolute bearing, remarkable manner, and evident superiority, it never seemed to occur to Mr. Mason that a man engaged on an enterprise like that of Brown could be his own prompter and counselor. He could conceive of no such a character. Born and bred in a Slave State, he seems to have believed that no man in the humbler walks of life could go, unless he was sent. He thus busied himself in that preliminary and unfair inquisition (if it had been made upon any body but John Brown), and has busied himself ever since in trying to discover his principals. He, doubtless, expected to find them in no less conspicuous quarters than among the leaders of the Anti-Slavery movement in the North. In this expectation, Mr. Mason by this time, we He

presume, has found himself disappointed. must have learned to his entire satisfaction that the Free States grow on their soil a certain kind of men, of whom he sees no specimens at home. In this information, thus derived, we trust he has learned a useful lesson. In the first place, we trust it has disabused his mind of its suspicions in

he had. Next we hope it will have the effect to despen his respect for the convictions of Northern men on the subject of Slavery, and to teach him that there is a depth of sentiment on that subject pervading the masses which cannot be subdued by arrogance, or impetnosity, or violence, but must be recognized, respected, and conciliated.

Let us thus hope that a better, and not a worse understanding between North and South, will grow cut of this Harper's Ferry transaction, from which real incendiaries and malicious instigators of mischief, have fereboded so much ill. If the lesson be read aright, we are sure it must so result. For it will lead to the conviction that the Republican party harbors no such foul designs as have been ascribed to it by lying, knavish partisans, and as they have impudently pretended were proved upon it by this very John Brown inroad; while the reckless bravery and honest conviction there displayed, intimate a state of things in the Free States that a prudent statesmanship will forbear to trifle with, whether in the action of Congress, in the exactions f Federal authority, or in the decrees of the Federal Courts.

The people of the Free States, and the Republians of those States, desire to go on harmoniously and peacefully with their Southern associates in he Union, and intend to give no just cause of offense. But they have their convictions, which they intend to stand by; they have their principles and views of public policy, which they intend to defend and enforce, whenever and wherever they are able to act effectually. While they intend to regard others' rights, they mean to assert their own. They are willing to meet the South on terms of just and exact equality. But they do not intend to tamely submit to insolence, nor to succumb to threats or to violence. The Union between them has got to stand on some other basis than exaction on one side, and doughfaceism on the other. It must be a Union founded on the recognition of mutual rights, on the receiving, as well as the granting, of respect and confidence. There must be an end to insult, and arrogance, and aggression. The ideas of "crushing out" and trampling under foot the righteous convictions of the human soul must themselves be crushed out, and their remains scattered and diswned.

This done, the North and the South may shake hands over the grave of past dissensions; while the Federal Government, rising to a juster, and broader, and nobler comprehension of its duties, will gather fresh strength from its trials, and go on in a career of new and redoubled usefulness.

TTALY.

The Italian question becomes more and more interesting, and we this morning publish some documents of high importance in connection with it. Chief among these is the encyclical letter of the Pope, stating the reasons why he refused to adopt the advice of Louis Napoleon and give up his claim to authority over the Romagna. This is the paper for the unauthorized publication of which the Ultramentane Parisian journal, the Univers, was suppressed, according to a law long in force in France by which no official declaration of the Papal See can be republished in France without the express consent of the Government. In this letter the Pope adduces the well-known reasons for adhering to all the possessions of Rome, chief among which is his duty to the Church. To this manifesto the only official reply of the French Government is the decree suppressing the Univers; but unofficially it has replied, through the columns of the Constitutionnel, in an article which affirms with great brevity, but no apparent excitement, certain ideas touching the spiritual authority of Rome long ago affirmed by the Gallican branch of the Church. The article takes especial pains to add that no religious schism will grow out of the pending difference between the Pope and the Emperor, the day for schisms having passed away. But the most important intimation of this article is that, if the people of the remaining Roman provinces desire to shake off the authority of the Papal Government, the French will neithe prevent it themselves, nor allow any other foreign intervention to prevent it; while the French army is still to be kept in the City of Rome, to preserve order there, and protect his Holiness against attack

from any quarter. In Central Italy, the annexation to Sardinia is apparently close at hand. Tuscany has followed the example of Emilia in proclaiming the principles of the Sardinian Constitution as her fundamenta law, and has also adopted the law regulating elections passed in Sardinia in September last. This is supposed by these who are well informed to be preminary to summoning a new Sardinian Parliament. to which Tuscany and Emilia will be invited to send representatives, like any other parts of the Piednontese monarchy. As an offset to this increase of territory and people, it is probable that Piedmont will cede Savoy and Nice to France, thus giving to the Empire of Louis Napoleon the Alps for its eastern and south-eastern boundaries. A considerable agitation with this object has for some time been going on in the country in question; and though no official avowal of the purpose has been made, there seems to be no good reason to doubt that both Governments are agreed concerning it. The intention evidently is to bring it about on the demand, real or apparent, of the people, and to tell foreign Powers, accordingly, that it is none of their business.

TANEY'S SUCCESSOR.

Some of the journals are interesting themselves speculations about the successor of Chief-Justice Taney, when that illustrious author of Dred Scott's immortality shall be kind enough to die and make room for another man. In this relation, Mr. O'Conor's name has been obligingly mentioned; but we are sorry to say without the least founds tion. New-York will not, just at present, have the honor of furnishing any one of her citizens to fill the seat of the Chief-Justice. The selected successor of Judge Taney, always supposing Mr. Buchanan makes the appointment, is Mr. Reverdy Johnson of Maryland. Mr. Johnson volunteered to make the argument and make the law, gratuitously, in the Dred Scott case; and he did his work theroughly. Judge Taney followed his inspirations on that occasion, and gave judicial form to the doctrines of the advocate. We do not say Mr. Johnson was thinking of becoming Chief Justice in volunteering his services in that performance; but we suppose that he thought his great zeal against Sambo and Cuffee, as termed them, in that memorable argument, would not damage his chances for Judge Taney's place. His efforts certainly carried it, judging by the way services are repaid in these Pro-Slavery days. He declared Slavery was a good thing, and ought to be eternal in Maryland; notwithstanding in one of his speeches in the U. S. Senate, not many years before, he condemned the institution, and declared it was doomed to an early extinction in that State.

recapting sound opinions on the Slavery question, is the test of partizan merit under the existing federal regime, and almost the sole condition upon which office is bestowed, we consider it a settled fact that Reverdy Johnson will follow Judge Taney, provided he should be alive when the Chief Justice retires, and there shall be a men ber of the Pro-Slaver, Sham Democracy in the Presidential chair to 61 the vacancy. Mr. O'Conor must wait.

SHERIFF'S FEES. The resolution to inquire into the amount of the

Sheriff's fees of this county, and into the expediency of reducing them, has been rejected in the Assembly. It seems that body is not willing to have any light upon this subject. Is it true that the Sheriff's counsel, who has been in constant attendance on the lobby both this Winter and last Winter, has been instrumental in making the majority contented with ignorance rather than knowledge in relation to a Democratic Sheriff's official emolumental If so, it is no bad expedient for an officer who is unwilling to expose to the vulgar eye how much his office is worth, to employ his counsel from the opposite party. Such a counsel can perhaps persuade his political associates to overlook or not to see the ugly defects in the law, which it would be their duty to remedy. What kind of blinkers he may use it is not our business to know, and it might be impertinent to inquire; but it is not out of place for us to suggest that a conviction is beginning to prevail that there exists in both political parties a class that seems to have a stronger professional affinity for their political opponents of the same class than for the mass of their own party, since they are frequently found among the supporters of job legisation and exorbitant official emoluments.

The London Times obligingly proposes a settlement of the San Juan difficulty, on the very accommodating terms of taking that island, about which there is a dispute in regard to title, and giving Uncle Sam all of the rest of the islands on the American side, about which there is no dispute whatever. This proposition has at least one merit: it would settle the dispute at once. When the American authorities came down, in

the reign of James K. Polk, of immortal memory. from their claim of 540 40' or fight, to the line of 49 degrees and no minutes, the last-named line ras directly through the island of Vancouver, leaving not quite half, but a very large portion of it on the American side of the line. As we were disposed to be very accommodating about that time, and as John Bull never yet failed of getting what he wanted in consequence of any extraordinary diffidence on the part of his well-trained diplomatic corps in asking for favors, the American Government unceremoniously relinguished the southern half of Vancouver, and allowed the line to run in the channel which seperated that island from the main land, and from other islands that lay contiguous to the American coast. Considering this stretch of liberality on that occasion, it does seem a little cool, for the English authorities in those parts, to step over on to the next largest island to Vancouver, lying wholly below the line of 49°, and claim that as British Territory. We don't suppose anybody would think it worth while to go to war about a few acres of land on the North-West Coast, having no special value as a military position; but we do feel very much as if our Government had better ask Lord Palmerston to withdraw the British occupancy from San Juan just as soon as he can conveniently send orders there to evacuate the premises; and we should be very much inclined to consider a failure to do this on Lord Palmerston's part, as persisting in an imper-

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Feb. 15, 1860.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE. The Senate receded from its position, which leading Democrats announced last week, of refusing to pass the Post-Office Appropriation bill, unless the House first yielded the abolition of the franking privilege, either on that bill or an independent one for the same purpose. Outside pressure from public creditors and appeals from the Department

induced Mr. Hunter to make this conces The introduction of a bill to abolish the franking privilege immediately upon the passage of the other, was the only respectable mode of retreat after the declarations which had been made. The decisive vote of the House yesterday forbids any expectation

of its adoption there in any form this session. THE HOUSE PRINTER

On each of the three ballots for Printer to-day. one additional vote would have determined the contest in favor of Mr. Defrees. If Mr. Adams had voted for him, Defrees could have been elected. All others who had resisted his election, after participating in the caucus which made the nomination. paired off, and thus satisfied their convictions by not voting affirmatively. The Democrats, who had paired Mr. Stallworth with Mr. Scranton of Pennsylvania, before this struggle, were sharp enough to telegraph Mr. Scranton, upon Mr. Stallworth's arrival, to transfer his pair to Mr. Pugh of Alabams, who had gone home unpaired, thus gaining one vote. They brought the Tennessee delegation by appropriating the interest in the printing to Mr. Brownlow. Mr. Gilmer returned to Mr. Glossbrenner, leaving Mr. Etheridge alone standing out for Messrs. Gales & Seaton. Even with Mr.

elected on the basis of to day's vote, and there is no prospect of any additional support for him. THE HARPER'S FERRY INVESTIGATION. The Senate's order to bring Mesars. Sanborn John Brown, jr., and Redpath, before the Harper's

Etheridge's aid, Mr. Glossbrenner could not be

Ferry Committee, will end in smoke, if they choose to evade the process.

PACIFIC RAILROAD. The Pacific Railroad bill was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs in the House, and not to a Special Committee, as expected. There are still a large number of schemes proposed by way of inducing the latter direction ultimately.

AN OMISSION. The name of John Cochrane was omitted from the Democratic Congressional Committee for the

Presidential Campaign. THE ASSAULT ON MR. HICKMAN. Mr. Breckinridge was in no manner implicated with the recent assault upon Mr. Hickman, but,

coming up accidentally, walked off with him to prevent a collision. MR. DOUGLAS'S INTENTION.

It is now understood in political circles that Mr. Douglas, failing to secure the nomination at